

TO BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of contracting for the several works required in the Internal Canal of St. George and the Castle and Fortifications, will send in their plans and specifications at the office of **THOMAS ROWE**, architect, 55, King-street, on or before the 5th April.

TO BUILDERS.—NOTICE.—The time for receiving TENDERS for two Houses at Goulburn, is extended to **THURSDAY, 31st instant.** **WEAVER** and architect, 181, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for additions to a cottage at Ashfield. Plan and

BLACKET, Morris-brothers, Pitt-street, to whom
 applications may be made on or before **MONDAY**, April
 1st, at 12 o'clock, for the above. No tender will be accepted after that date.

NEW ST. MICHAEL'S, WOLONGONG.—
DEBTS are invited for roofing the above G.
 and will be received till **MONDAY**, 4th April at
 12 o'clock, at the office of **W. G. KING**, Esq.,
 Address: River-street, Sydney.
 At the lowest tender, if satisfactory, will be accepted
 subject to the usual conditions.

GOLDEN GATE Tavern, George-street, SYDNEY.
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned
 the **License, handsome Bar Fittings, and Fixtures**
 for the above, on or before **WEDNESDAY**, 2nd
 March, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the **Stock-in-trade, &c.** of the above well-known Tavern.
 Full particulars, apply immediately to **Mr. ALEXA-
 NDER MOORE**, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO BRICKLAYERS, ROOFERS, PLASTERERS, &c.
 Applications may be made on or before **WEDNESDAY**,
 2nd March, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the **Stock-in-trade, &c.** of the above well-known Tavern.
 Full particulars, apply immediately to **Mr. ALEXA-
 NDER MOORE**, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

ALEXANDER'S BUS is engaged to-MORROW, to take the purchases to the piano-forte store, and will leave for New York at 9 o'clock, calling at the Jew's-harp, Brickfield-hill, and the Jew's-harp, Brickfield-hill.

JEWISH ORPHAN SOCIETY.—Subscribers for the present year. **SAMUEL I. BENSON**, treasurer.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, 70, New Denison. President, Sir A. Stephen; Surgeon, Dr. Denison. Apply from 9 to 11, 20, Wynyard-square.

DUST and SON, Piano-forte Makers.—Piano-forte Makers, 254, George-street, London.

FRENCH STAY WAREHOUSE, 31, Hunter-street, (late Victor Pianos).—The best Paris and French-made Stays, Corsets, and Trusses, and all the latest FASHION and Domestic Servants, Male and female.

FURNITURE Cleaned, Repaired, and Polished.
Furniture restiled and polished. General re-
wood, Park-street.

H. R. REID, ship and General Broker, Extra
Commission Agent, Bankers, &c., Circular
Road.

INVESTMENTS in Debentures, Bank and other
securities may always be obtained or disposed of
at prices, on application to **LINDEN and CAPE**, stock
brokers, FERRY-BUILDING, Pitt-street.

J. DOORIE, Practical Chemist, will REMO-
VAL to his new premises, 10, Market-street, oppo-
site the boards beyond Market-street, chemist, Farmer,
hams, and Griefs.

JONES and THILPS, Labour Agents, office, 28, Col-
lins-street, near King-street. Investigate the
authenticity of characters presented to them, and
issue certificates of character presented by persons seeking
employment through the medium of this office is taken
into consideration. Enquiries and Applications to
Thilps, to the presumed writer, who affirms or denies

M. A. HUGHES, Shirt and Collar Manufacturer, Fairfax-buildings, 94, Market-street East.

M. CHARLES MEYHOUT HAS REMOVED TO OFFICE No. 27, Broadway, and will continue to sell at St. Philip's New Church, where he may be consulted daily, from 11 a.m. till 1 p.m., or by appointment after hours. His customers are requested to call at his hour. Mr. C. MEYHOUT continues to be patient at his residence, Blüthen House, next door to the office, Fadingdon, before half-past 10 a.m., and 5 p.m.

M.R. SMOAT, Conveyancer, is instructed to receive money on mortgage or purchase of city and country property. Mortgage deeds or conveyances prepared free of charge.

MADAME JAFFE, has to inform her pupils that she has REMOVED to the new premises.

PLATE-GLASS for Buildings, under current rate. **LEVENHAR'S** Stores, Castlereagh-street.

R. HARNETT, Broker, 13, Hunter-street, 20th Nov.

WILLIAM DALTON, Commission Agent, Court-street, 4th Ward. Quick returns.

WILLIAM JENNINGS, Surgical Instruments, and Bandage Maker, No. 27, George-street.

TO SELLERS OF WOOL, HIDES, AND SHEEPSKINS—**WHEATLEY, DEAN, AND CO.**, 174, GORE-STREET.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—Wool, Tallow, Hides, &c. The undersigned are prepared to receive consignments of the above articles by sea or land, Tallow, Hides, Stock, and every description of Colonial Produce, and to sell the same at the best prices.

and IRWIN, auctioneers, brokers, and comm agents, Produce Stores, 66, Ki g-st West, Sydney.

WOOL, TALLOWS, &c.—The undersigned has been appointed PURCHASER of wool, sheepskins, and hides, for the Messrs. ATKINSON, WRENCH, and (Circular Quay).

MORTGAGE MONEY TO BE LENT, on Fr security. R. P. ABBOTT, solicitor, 111, Rilland-st.

£200,000 TO LEND, at 7 per cent. £100,000 TO LEND, at 6 per cent.

£5000 TO LEND, in sums of £30 to £100, on deeds. K. FORBES, agent, 100, E. -st.

£24,000 TO LEND, in sums from £1000 to £10,000, on mortgage. F. BRADLY, solicitor, 111, Rilland-st.

£5000 ON MORTGAGE, in small sums, to BAKER, auctioneer, Pitt and Rilland-sts.

MORTGAGE ON MORTGAGE in sums of £1000 and upwards, by order of the Board, **JOSEPH DYER**, secretary.

INVESTMENTS in Debentures, Shares, and Mortgages may generally be obtained and disposed of upon application to the Secretary.

RICHMOND—R. S. MILLINGTON is now showing **PORTRAITS** at Mr. CRISPIN'S, near the Office. A good likeness or no charge, and warranted.

COAL DEPOT, Commercial Wharf, King-street, Sydney. **THOMAS CROFT & SONS**, having received the supply of A. A. Company's best Newcastle coal, supply their customers with a first-rate article, at the lowest prices.

BRIGHTON HOTEL, WOLLONGONG.—N. M. BRIGHTON has been appointed to the management of the Brighton Hotel has been opened, at considerable expense.

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most climates during the spring and fall. In our cities and campgrounds, in the bush, and through Southern Piggings, they are equally indispensable. In the hot and drenched tropics, in the malarial epidemic zone, they are taken by the cautious as well as by the sick as a means of cure. Sold at the insistence of Professor Holloway, 313, Strand near the Victoria Embankment, New York: also at Albany, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York. At respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, and in all parts of Australasia. See following prices:—*Id.*, 8d. 6s. 6d. 1s. 1s. 2s. 3s. 4s. 5s. 6s. 7s. 8s. 9s. 10s. 11s. 12s. 13s. 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s. 21s. 22s. 23s. 24s. 25s. 26s. 27s. 28s. 29s. 30s. 31s. 32s. 33s. 34s. 35s. 36s. 37s. 38s. 39s. 40s. 41s. 42s. 43s. 44s. 45s. 46s. 47s. 48s. 49s. 50s. 51s. 52s. 53s. 54s. 55s. 56s. 57s. 58s. 59s. 60s. 61s. 62s. 63s. 64s. 65s. 66s. 67s. 68s. 69s. 70s. 71s. 72s. 73s. 74s. 75s. 76s. 77s. 78s. 79s. 80s. 81s. 82s. 83s. 84s. 85s. 86s. 87s. 88s. 89s. 90s. 91s. 92s. 93s. 94s. 95s. 96s. 97s. 98s. 99s. 100s. 101s. 102s. 103s. 104s. 105s. 106s. 107s. 108s. 109s. 110s. 111s. 112s. 113s. 114s. 115s. 116s. 117s. 118s. 119s. 120s. 121s. 122s. 123s. 124s. 125s. 126s. 127s. 128s. 129s. 130s. 131s. 132s. 133s. 134s. 135s. 136s. 137s. 138s. 139s. 140s. 141s. 142s. 143s. 144s. 145s. 146s. 147s. 148s. 149s. 150s. 151s. 152s. 153s. 154s. 155s. 156s. 157s. 158s. 159s. 160s. 161s. 162s. 163s. 164s. 165s. 166s. 167s. 168s. 169s. 170s. 171s. 172s. 173s. 174s. 175s. 176s. 177s. 178s. 179s. 180s. 181s. 182s. 183s. 184s. 185s. 186s. 187s. 188s. 189s. 190s. 191s. 192s. 193s. 194s. 195s. 196s. 197s. 198s. 199s. 200s. 201s. 202s. 203s. 204s. 205s. 206s. 207s. 208s. 209s. 210s. 211s. 212s. 213s. 214s. 215s. 216s. 217s. 218s. 219s. 220s. 221s. 222s. 223s. 224s. 225s. 226s. 227s. 228s. 229s. 230s. 231s. 232s. 233s. 234s. 235s. 236s. 237s. 238s. 239s. 240s. 241s. 242s. 243s. 244s. 245s. 246s. 247s. 248s. 249s. 250s. 251s. 252s. 253s. 254s. 255s. 256s. 257s. 258s. 259s. 260s. 261s. 262s. 263s. 264s. 265s. 266s. 267s. 268s. 269s. 270s. 271s. 272s. 273s. 274s. 275s. 276s. 277s. 278s. 279s. 280s. 281s. 282s. 283s. 284s. 285s. 286s. 287s. 288s. 289s. 290s. 291s. 292s. 293s. 294s. 295s. 296s. 297s. 298s. 299s. 300s. 301s. 302s. 303s. 304s. 305s. 306s. 307s. 308s. 309s. 310s. 311s. 312s. 313s. 314s. 315s. 316s. 317s. 318s. 319s. 320s. 321s. 322s. 323s. 324s. 325s. 326s. 327s. 328s. 329s. 330s. 331s. 332s. 333s. 334s. 335s. 336s. 337s. 338s. 339s. 340s. 341s. 342s. 343s. 344s. 345s. 346s. 347s. 348s. 349s. 350s. 351s. 352s. 353s. 354s. 355s. 356s. 357s. 358s. 359s. 360s. 361s. 362s. 363s. 364s. 365s. 366s. 367s. 368s. 369s. 370s. 371s. 372s. 373s. 374s. 375s. 376s. 377s. 378s. 379s. 380s. 381s. 382s. 383s. 384s. 385s. 386s. 387s. 388s. 389s. 390s. 391s. 392s. 393s. 394s. 395s. 396s. 397s. 398s. 399s. 400s. 401s. 402s. 403s. 404s. 405s. 406s. 407s. 408s. 409s. 410s. 411s. 412s. 413s. 414s. 415s. 416s. 417s. 418s. 419s. 420s. 421s. 422s. 423s. 424s. 425s. 426s. 427s. 428s. 429s. 430s. 431s. 432s. 433s. 434s. 435s. 436s. 437s. 438s. 439s. 440s. 441s. 442s. 443s. 444s. 445s. 446s. 447s. 448s. 449s. 450s. 451s. 452s. 453s. 454s. 455s. 456s. 457s. 458s. 459s. 460s. 461s. 462s. 463s. 464s. 465s. 466s. 467s. 468s. 469s. 470s. 471s. 472s. 473s. 474s. 475s. 476s. 477s. 478s. 479s. 480s. 481s. 482s. 483s. 484s. 485s. 486s. 487s. 488s. 489s. 490s. 491s. 492s. 493s. 494s. 495s. 496s. 497s. 498s. 499s. 500s. 501s. 502s. 503s. 504s. 505s. 506s. 507s. 508s. 509s. 510s. 511s. 512s. 513s. 514s. 515s. 516s. 517s. 518s. 519s. 520s. 521s. 522s. 523s. 524s. 525s. 526s. 527s. 528s. 529s. 530s. 531s. 532s. 533s. 534s. 535s. 536s. 537s. 538s. 539s. 540s. 541s. 542s. 543s. 544s. 545s. 546s. 547s. 548s. 549s. 550s. 551s. 552s. 553s. 554s. 555s. 556s. 557s. 558s. 559s. 560s. 561s. 562s. 563s. 564s. 565s. 566s. 567s. 568s. 569s. 570s. 571s. 572s. 573s. 574s. 575s. 576s. 577s. 578s. 579s. 580s. 581s. 582s. 583s. 584s. 585s. 586s. 587s. 588s. 589s. 590s. 591s. 592s. 593s. 594s. 595s. 596s. 597s. 598s. 599s. 600s. 601s. 602s. 603s. 604s. 605s. 606s. 607s. 608s. 609s. 610s. 611s. 612s. 613s. 614s. 615s. 616s. 617s. 618s. 619s. 620s. 621s. 622s. 623s. 624s. 625s. 626s. 627s. 628s. 629s. 630s. 631s. 632s. 633s. 634s. 635s. 636s. 637s. 638s. 639s. 640s. 641s. 642s. 643s. 644s. 645s. 646s. 647s. 648s. 649s. 650s. 651s. 652s. 653s. 654s. 655s. 656s. 657s. 658s. 659s. 660s. 661s. 662s. 663s. 664s. 665s. 666s. 667s. 668s. 669s. 670s. 671s. 672s. 673s. 674s

had endured, notwithstanding his persevering efforts. And, from the temper manifested by the Mexican Government, he had repeatedly assured us that no favourable change could be expected until the United States should "give striking evidence of their will and power to protect their citizens." And such a course was the only early remedy for our grievances. From this statement of facts it would have been too idle to direct Mr. Forsyth to retrace his steps and resume diplomatic relations with that Government; and it was, therefore, deemed proper to sanction his withdrawal of the legation from the city of Mexico.

Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists for reason to hostilities against the Government still holding possession of the capital. Should they succeed in subduing the Constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

On the other hand, should the Constitutional party prevail, and their authority be established over the republic, there is reason to hope that they will be animated by a less unfriendly spirit, and may grant that redress to American citizens which justice requires, so far as they may possess the means. But for this expectation, I should at once have recommended to Congress to grant the necessary power to the President to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our injuries shall be redressed, and our just demands be satisfied. We have already exhausted every other means of obtaining justice, and such a course is the only remedy of reprisals is recognised by the law of nations, not only as just to itself, but as a means of preventing actual war.

But there is another view of our relations with Mexico, arising from the unhappy condition of affairs along our south-western frontier, which demands immediate action. In that remote region, where there are but few white inhabitants, large bands of hostile and predatory Indians roam consequently over the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and our adjoining territories. The local Governments of these States are perfectly helpless, and are kept in a state of constant alarm by the depredations of the savages. If they possessed the will, even to restrain lawless Mexicans from passing the border and committing depredations on our remote settlers. A state of anarchy and violence prevails throughout that distant frontier. The laws are dead letters, and the lawless party are wholly unscrupulous. In this region the settlement of Arizona is arrested, while it is of great importance that a chain of inhabitants should extend all along its southern portion, to the remotest protection and that of the United States mail passing to and from California. Well-founded apprehensions are now entertained that the Indians and wandering Mexicans, equally lawless, may here be the most important stage and postal communication recently established between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. This passes very near to the Mexican boundary, and through the whole length of Arizona. I can imagine no possible remedy for these evils, and no mode of restoring law and order on that remote and unsettled frontier, but for the Government of the United States to assume a temporary protection of the frontier, by sending a small force of soldiers, to be stationed in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the same; and this is earnestly recommended to Congress. This protective force may be withdrawn as soon as local authorities are enabled to perform their duties to the United States, restraining the lawless and preserving peace along the border.

I do not think it necessary to be viewed in a friendly spirit by the Governments and people of Chihuahua and Sonora, and it will prove equally effectual for the protection of their citizens on that remote and lawless frontier as for the citizens of the United States.

AND IN THIS CONNECTION permit me to recall your attention to the condition of Arizona. The population on that territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than 10,000 souls, are practically without a Government, without laws, and without any regular administration of justice. Murder and other crimes are committed with impunity. This state of things calls loudly for redress, and I repeat my recommendation for the establishment of a territorial Government over Arizona.

ISTHMIAN AFFAIRS.—THE SEVERAL ROUTES FOR TRANSPORT ACROSS IT.

The political condition of the narrow Isthmus of Central America, and the various routes for transport between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, present a subject of deep interest to all commercial nations. It is over these transit routes that a large proportion of the trade and travel of the world is carried, and the Atlantic continent is destined to pass. To the United States these routes are of incalculable importance, as a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. The latter now extend throughout several degrees of latitude, and the United States, embracing the important State of California and the flourishing territories of Oregon and Washington. All commercial nations, therefore, have a deep and direct interest in the question of the Isthmus, and rendered secure from interruption. If an arm of the sea, connecting the two oceans, penetrating through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it could not be pretended that these States would not be anxious to arrest or retard its navigation, to the injury of other nations. The transit by land over this narrow Isthmus occupies nearly the same position. It is a highway in which they have long had a large interest, when compared with the vastness of the rest of the world. While their rights of sovereignty ought to be respected, it is the duty of other nations to require that this important passage shall not be interrupted by the civil war and the strife of the Isthmus, which so frequently occurred in that region. The stakes so important to be left at the mercy of rival companies, claiming to hold conflicting contracts with the United States, are practically without a Government, and stand still and await the adjustment of such petty controversies. The Government of the United States expect no more than this, and they will not be satisfied with less. They would not, if they could, derive any advantage from the Nicaragua transit route, which is the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection for the common use of all nations are their only object. They have no objection that Nicaragua shall demand and receive a fair compensation for the use of the companies and individuals who may traverse the route; but they insist that it shall never hereafter be closed by an arbitrary decree of that Government. If disputes arise between the United States and the companies may have entered into contracts, these must be adjusted by some fair tribunal provided for the purpose, and the route must not be closed pending the controversy. The route must be open, and it cannot fail to be acceptable to other nations.

All these difficulties might be avoided, if consistently with the good faith of Nicaragua, the use of this transit route could be thrown open to all nations, providing at the same time for the payment of a reasonable rate to the Nicaraguan Government, on passengers and freight.

In August, 1858, the Nicaraguan Transit Company made its first inter-oceanic trip over the Nicaragua route, and continued in successful operation, with great advantage to the public, until the 18th of February, 1859, when it was closed, and the grant to this company, as well as the charter of the route, was arbitrarily revoked by the Government of President Rivas. Previous to this date, however, in 1856, serious disputes concerning the settlement of their accounts had arisen between the company and the Government, threatening the interruption of the route at any moment. These the United States in vain endeavoured to compose. It would be useless to narrate the various proceedings which took place between the parties, up to the time when the transit was discontinued. Suffice it to say that since February, 1859, it has remained closed, greatly to the prejudice of citizens of the United States. Since that time the competition has ceased between the route by the Panama and Nicaragua, and, in consequence thereof, an unjust and unreasonable amount has been exacted from our citizens for their passage to and from California.

A treaty was signed on the 16th day of November, 1857, by the Secretary of State and Minister of Nicaragua, under the stipulations of which the use and possession of the route by the United States was secured, not only to the United States, but equally to all other nations. How and on what pretenses this treaty has failed to receive the ratification of the Nicaraguan Government will appear by the papers and communications from the State Department. The principal objection seems to have been to the provision authorising the United States to employ force should fail to perform its duty. From the foolishness of that republic, its frequent changes of government, and its consequent internal dissensions, it had become a most important stipulation, and one especially useful to the United States, in keeping the route, but for the safety of American possessions, and for the security of our Pacific possessions. Were such a stipulation embraced in a treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, the knowledge of this fact would of itself most probably prevent hostile parties from committing aggressions on the route and render our actual interference for its protection unnecessary.

The Executive Government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails it can proceed no further. It cannot directly resort to force, without the sanction of Congress. Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and protect the lives and property of our citizens on their passage. It is true that on a sudden emergency of this character the President would direct an armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief, but in doing this he would act upon his own responsibility.

Under such circumstances, I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an Act authorising the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens travelling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision our citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress and to lawless violence.

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an Act for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes.

In reference to the Panama route, the United States, by their existing treaty with New Granada, expressly guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, and with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while the treaty exists.

In regard to the Tehuantepec route, which has been recently opened under the most favourable auspices, our treaty with Mexico of the 30th of December, 1853, secures to the citizens of the United States a right of transit over it for their persons and merchandise, and stipulates that neither Government shall "interpose any obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to the United States the "right of transport across the isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of the route."

Under the terms of the United States' Government, and citizens which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the isthmus, free of custom-house or other charges by the Mexican Government.

These treaty stipulations with New Granada and Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to require legislation for the purpose of carrying them into effect. The Isthmus of Panama and New Granada.

The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citizens in Costa Rica and Nicaragua during the last two or three years have received the prompt attention of this Government. Some of the injuries were the most aggravated character. The transaction at Virgin Bay in April, 1856, when a company of unarmed Americans, who were in no way connected with any belligerent conduct or military operations, were seized and carried off to the knowledge of Congress by a predecessor soon after its occurrence, and was also presented to the Government of Costa Rica for that immediate investigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded. A similar course was pursued with reference to other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggravated in their character than the others.

I do not think it necessary to repeat, at this time, however, when our present Minister to Nicaragua was appointed, in December, 1857, no redress had been obtained for any of these wrongs, and no reply was received from the Government of Costa Rica. It was made by this Government upon that of Costa Rica, more than a year before. Our Minister was instructed, therefore, to lose no time in expressing to those Governments the deep regret with which the United States viewed the delay in the investigation of the claims of the United States, and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory adjustment. Unless this demand shall be complied with at an early day, it will only result to the Government to accumulate other measures as may be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which it has in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means, from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While they will continue to show the most respectful regard for the rights and honour of these republics, it cannot permit this regard to be met by an utter neglect on their part of what is due to the Government of the United States.

Against New Granada we have long-standing causes of complaint, arising out of the unsatisfied claims of our citizens upon that republic, and to these there are added the claims of our citizens upon the United States, which have been recently submitted upon our citizens at Panama, in April, 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties was concluded by the Secretary of State and the Minister of New Granada in September, 1857, which contained the most liberal and equitable provisions for the settlement of the claims of the United States, and was ratified by the Government of New Granada, but with certain amendments. It was not, however, returned to the United States, and the last session of the Senate. It will be immediately transmitted to that body for their advice and consent, and should this be obtained it will remove all our existing causes of complaint against New Granada, and the subject will be closed. No effort has recently been made to collect these taxes, nor is any anticipated under present circumstances.

With the Empire of Brazil our relations are of the most friendly character. The productions of the two countries, and especially those of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large quantity of American flour is annually exported to Brazil, and a large quantity of the amount in value of Brazilian coffee is consumed in the United States. While this is the case, a heavy duty has been levied, until very recently, upon the export of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified, however, to be able to inform you that September last this has been reduced from 32 cents to about 49 cents per barrel, and the duties on the export of our production have been diminished in nearly the same proportion.

I regret to state that the Government of Brazil still continues to levy an export duty of about 11 per cent. on coffee, notwithstanding this article is admitted free of duty into the United States. This is a heavy charge upon the commerce of our country. On the purchase half of the entire surplus crop of that article raised in Brazil. Our minister, under instructions, will reiterate his efforts to have this export duty removed; and it is hoped that the enlightened Government of the Emperor will adopt this wise, just, and equal policy. In that event, there is good reason to believe that the commerce between the two countries will greatly increase, much to the advantage of both.

The claims of our citizens against the Government of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, of very large amount; but some of these rest upon plain principles of justice, and their settlement ought not to be longer delayed. A renewed and earnest, and I trust, a successful effort will be made by my Minister to procure their final adjustment.

On the 2nd of July last Congress passed a joint resolution, authorising the President "to adopt such measures, and use such force, as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable," "for the purpose of securing the free transit of commerce between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay, by the route of the Amazon and the United States steamer Waterwitch, and with other measures referred to" in his annual Message. And on the 12th of July following they made an amendment to that resolution, by inserting the words "and the Republic of Paraguay, by the route of the Amazon and the United States steamer Waterwitch, and with other measures referred to" in his annual Message.

In compliance with these enactments I have appointed a commission, who are proceeding to Paraguay, with full powers and instructions to settle the differences in an amicable and peaceful manner, if they be practicable. His experience and discretion justify the hope that he will prove successful in convincing the Paraguayan Government that it is in its best policy to honour and justice that they should voluntarily and promptly make atonement for the wrongs which they have committed against the United States, and indemnify our injured citizens whom they have forcibly expelled of their property.

Should our commission prove unsuccessful, after

a sincere and earnest effort to accomplish the object of his mission, then no alternative will remain but the employment of force to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay. In view, therefore, of the direct and despatched a naval force to rendezvous near Buenos Ayres, which, it is believed, will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is my earnest desire, however, that the matter may be found necessary to resort to this last alternative.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

When Congress met in December last, the business of the country had just been crushed by one of those periodical revolutions which are the inevitable consequence of our unsteady and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufactures were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of labourers were deprived of employment and reduced to want. Universal distress prevailed among the commercial, manufacturing, and mechanical classes. This revolution was felt the more severely in the United States, because it was not accompanied by the like deplorable effects throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing and reaping the same benefits.

Our manufacturers everywhere suffered from the reduction in the tariff of duties on imports, but there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves in their purchases to articles of prime necessity, and the great mass of the population were reduced to want. Universal distress prevailed among the commercial, manufacturing, and mechanical classes. This revolution was felt the more severely in the United States, because it was not accompanied by the like deplorable effects throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing and reaping the same benefits.

No Government, and especially a Government of limited powers as the United States, could have prevented the present state of affairs. The commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequences would have followed in the United States, whether the duties were raised or not. The tariff of 1846, or under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher standard. The tariff of 1847 had no agency in the result. The general causes existing throughout the world, and which were controlled by the legislation of any particular country.

The periodical revolutions which have existed in our past history must continue to return at intervals so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits remains. The present state of affairs is the result of the less severe in future, because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Europe, with whose interests our own are materially connected, will be able to resist the same calamities. But this subject was treated so much at large in my last annual Message that I shall not now pursue it further. Still, I respectfully renew my recommendation in favour of the passage of a uniform bankruptcy law applicable to banking institutions. This is all the direct power over the subject which, I believe, the Federal Government possesses. Such a law would mitigate, though it might not prevent the present state of affairs. The banking institutions, if they were in advance, that a suspension of specie payments would inevitably produce their civil death.

But the effects of the present state of affairs are slowly but surely passing away. The energy and the efforts of our citizens, with our unbounded resources, will, within the period of another year, restore a state of wholesome industry and trade. Capital has again been accumulated to accumulate, and the amount of property will again smile throughout the land. It is vain, however, to disguise the fact from ourselves, that a speculative inflation in our currency, without the counterbalancing of specie payments, will inevitably produce a state of ruinous policy. In case of war our credit must be maintained, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy to increase our credit by the sale of bonds, and to continue to borrow. It would be ruinous to continue to borrow. Besides, it may be proper to observe that the incidental protection thus afforded by a revenue tariff would be the present mode of raising revenue, and the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this, surely, no person will object.

In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a tariff of revenue, I have long entertained and often expressed the opinion that a tariff requires this should be done by specific duties, in cases in which these can be properly applied, and in cases in which they cannot be so applied, they should be levied by weight or measure, and which, from their nature, are of equal or of nearly equal value. Such, for example, are the articles of iron, of different classes, raw sugar, and molasses, and other commodities. In my deliberate judgment, no other duties are so well adapted to the purpose as these, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by our Government, and it is the only one which would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantage to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to the ruin of the manufacturer. Under it, when prices are high and business depressed, the duties are in amount when they least require their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his disadvantage.

Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that levied by Congress could be levied under the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a series of years; and, instead of subjecting it to an ad valorem duty at a certain rate per centum, to substitute in its place an equivalent specific duty. By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year; but, if so, he would pay a little less in another, and in a series of years the amount to the consumer would be the same. The inconvenience would be trifling when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every citizen is directly interested.

I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit of my own observation, to which Congress, in their better judgment, will give such weight as they may think proper.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that department during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1858. The receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1858, amounted to \$1,000,000,000. The disbursements during the same period amounted to \$1,000,000,000. The balance in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1858, was \$1,000,000,000. The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarter

of the present fiscal year, commencing the 1st of July, 1858, including one-half of the loan of \$20,000,000, dollars, with the premium upon it, authorized by the Act of the 14th of June, 1858, were \$2,330,379 dollars 46 cents, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, to the 30th of June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are \$8,000,000 dollars, making the balance before stated an aggregate of \$10,330,379 dollars 46 cents.

The expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were \$1,700,000 dollars 61 cents, of which \$1,010,143 dollars 37 cents were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of Treasury notes and the interest thereon. The estimated expenditures during the remaining three quarters to the 30th of June, 1859, are \$2,337,688 dollars, making an aggregate of \$4,047,688 dollars 98 cents, leaving an estimated surplus of \$6,282,691 dollars 48 cents. Extraordinary disbursements during the fiscal year to the 30th of June, 1859, of \$3,930,701 dollars 43 cents. The balance of the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1859, of \$1,010,143 dollars 37 cents.

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year, commencing the 1st of July, 1859, are \$2,330,379 dollars 46 cents, and the estimated disbursements during the same period, to the 30th of June, 1860, are \$2,337,688 dollars 98 cents, leaving an estimated surplus of \$6,282,691 dollars 48 cents. The balance of the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1859, of \$1,010,143 dollars 37 cents.

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In addition to this sum the Postmaster-General will require for the service of the Post-office Department, \$3,938,728 dollars, as explained in the report of the Postmaster-General, which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th of June, 1860, to \$1,914,578 dollars 98 cents. To provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency, which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption from year to year of the outstanding Treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury Department has proposed to raise the required amount. After what I have already said I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public debt should be increased by an additional loan, and would therefore strongly urge upon Congress the duty of making at their present session the necessary provision for meeting these liabilities.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on the 1st of July, 1858—The amount of the present fiscal year—was \$2,355,977 dollars 61 cents. During the first quarter of the present year the sum of \$10,000,000 dollars has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the Act of the 14th of June, 1858, and the amount of the public debt on the 1st of July, 1859, was \$12,355,977 dollars 61 cents. There was on the 1st of July, 1858, of Treasury notes issued by authority of the Act of December 23rd, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of \$19,744,800 dollars, and the amount of the public debt on the 1st of July, 1859, was \$12,355,977 dollars 61 cents. To this will be added \$10,000,000 dollars during the present fiscal year, this being the remaining half of the loan of \$20,000,000 dollars authorized by the Act of the 14th of June, 1858.

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of the tariff to meet even the ordinary expenses of the Government, are the two great evils which are the result of the present state of affairs. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect ought to be reduced to the smallest possible amount. Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes essential to the defence, progress, and prosperity of the republic, but in making the most judicious use of the money which is placed at its disposal in its application to the objects designated by law.

Comparisons between the annual expenditure at the United States and that of other nations are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of the country in extent and population renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, necessary. The present state of affairs, however, is the result of the less severe in future, because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Europe, with whose interests our own are materially connected, will be able to resist the same calamities. But this subject was treated so much at large in my last annual Message that I shall not now pursue it further. Still, I respectfully renew my recommendation in favour of the passage of a uniform bankruptcy law applicable to banking institutions. This is all the direct power over the subject which, I believe, the Federal Government possesses. Such a law would mitigate, though it might not prevent the present state of affairs. The banking institutions, if they were in advance, that a suspension of specie payments would inevitably produce their civil death.

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the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the present system, the expense to the Government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without pay from the department over all roads where the travel will remunerate the cost.

These recommendations deserve the grave consideration of Congress.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

I would again call your attention to the construction of a Pacific Railroad. The project has been but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made on this subject in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for this Government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific Railroad by its own immediate agency. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the Executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing, and corruption which no vigilance on the part of Federal officials could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye and active and careful supervision, of individual capitalists, and the construction of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might assist them in the work, by grants of land or of money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session has shown how soon difficulties appear before a firm and determined resolution. At the time such a road was deemed by the patriotic men to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages, with passengers, now pass and re-pass regularly over the route, between San Francisco and Memphis, in less than 25 days. The service has been as regularly performed as it was in former years between New York and this city.

While disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war-making power of the constitution, there are important collateral considerations arising out of the work as speedily as possible. The first and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States east and west of the Rocky Mountains. This is an self-evident as to require no illustration. But, again, in a commercial point of view I consider this the great question of the day. With the eastern front of our republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, all the parts should be united by a safe, easy, and rapid communication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open the trade of those countries to our commerce; and the history of the world proves that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions in relation to the capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the harvest, however, it is an indispensable pre-requisite that we shall have a railroad to convey our products to the coast, and to bring back to the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and mists of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would secure to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

THE CASE OF THE SLAVE PUTNAM.

On the 21st of August last Lieutenant J. N. Maffit, of the United States' brig Dolphin, captured the schooner "Putnam," formerly the property of William Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with a crew of 300 African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieutenant Bradford, of the United States' Navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th of August. The negroes, who were delivered into the custody of the United States' Marshal for the district of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumter, where they were kept under guard until the 19th of September, when they were delivered on board the United States' steamer Niagara to be transported to the coast of Africa. The charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the Act of the 3rd of March, 1819, "in addition to the Acts prohibiting the slave trade." Under the 2nd section of this Act the President is "authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe keeping, support, and removal of the negroes, mulattoes, and persons of colour" captured by the United States, as may be delivered to the Marshal of the district in which they are brought; "and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of colour delivered to him, and to cause them to be transported to the coast of Africa by commanders of the United States' armed vessels."

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this Act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President is authorized to provide for the safe keeping, support, and removal of those negroes until the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. It was, therefore, the question, whether the President was authorized to appoint to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and then leave them to the tender mercies of the people of the land, or to become a pest to the people of the land. Had this been the intention of Congress the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed wherever they pleased, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Monroe, in his special Message of the 17th of December, 1819, at the first session after his inauguration, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty to follow these unfortunate men to Africa, and make provision for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the Act to Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, and they should be guided by the question, whether it should be "should it be deemed expedient, amend the same before further proceedings are had under it." Nothing was done by Congress to explain the Act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction. When the Africans from on board the Echo were delivered to the Marshal at Charleston it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the consent of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the removal of the negroes, what might have been expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of 300 Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants. Where to send them was the question. There was no portion of the coast of Africa to which they could be removed with any regard to safety, except to Liberia. Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society, on the 7th of September last, copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the society engaged, for the consideration of 45,000 dollars, to receive and furnish the negroes, and to transport them to the coast of Africa, and to maintain them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves. The period of one year thereafter with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions, and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling, and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilised life suitable to the condition. This aggregate of 45,000 dollars was based upon an allowance of 150 dollars for each individual; and as there had been considerable mortality among them, and many more before they had reached the coast, society have agreed in an equitable spirit to make such a deduction from the amount as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This sum, which is not to be paid until the actual number which may become a charge to the society, is also distinctly agreed that under no circumstances shall this Government be called upon for any additional expense.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 27. The *Adelaide*, from Melbourne, arrived at 10 a.m. The *Adelaide*, from Melbourne, arrived at 10 a.m. The *Adelaide*, from Melbourne, arrived at 10 a.m.

DEPARTURES.—March 28. The *Adelaide*, for Melbourne, departs at 10 a.m. The *Adelaide*, for Melbourne, departs at 10 a.m. The *Adelaide*, for Melbourne, departs at 10 a.m.

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1859.

to be corrected; there are interests which have an undue preponderance; there are some constituencies too small to exercise the franchise without being constantly in danger of bribery and corruption. The time has passed for any party in the state to stand by abuses, as if they were ornaments—no man should be allowed to be demonstrated to be so, and not the legitimate consequences of some sound principle in politics.

There are many persons who swell the party of a great leader who are far from advancing in a line with him. They think it necessary to recognise his guidance, but they do not choose to follow in his steps. Thus we should imagine that, when the question of parliamentary reform comes to be seriously discussed, Mr. Bright's projected bill will have an important influence as a point of comparison, but that any reforms adopted will be squared not to his bill, but to the British constitution—with a determination to preserve inviolate those great principles of representation without which England would infallibly fall into the condition of a third-rate power. The many of the most eminent men who have taken a prominent part in the advocacy of liberal principles have entered their strong protest against any approach to universal suffrage and population squares for both these schemes have their advocates in Great Britain as well as in the colonies.

Every man of the least observation knows that the credit of England would not outlive a session of Parliament composed upon this basis. The representatives chosen by the masses would be the representatives of one class alone. It would be asked why should the nation continue to pay half its revenue for discharging obligations incurred by our ancestors? It would be asked why the nation should expend its blood and treasure in keeping a head against the aggression of foreign powers? It would be asked why the colonies should be retained in connection with the political government of England, and thus expose it to the expense of defending them? Taxes would be imposed upon capital beyond its power of endurance. We are not going to say that the views so maintained have not much to be alleged in their favour, but it is quite clear that if these views prevailed England would be reduced within the limits of her own territory. All that constitutes her greatness and power as an empire would wane under the administration of men like Mr. Bright.

It is an open question, and may be fairly discussed, whether the people would or would not be happier under such a system—whether, in short, national greatness is the means of individual enjoyment, or whether a small second-rate or third-rate power might not have within its own grasp all the resources to make it prosperous and happy. Much may be said in favour of this theory; but then, assuredly, if an empire, must pass away. Her political power would be absorbed by continental despots. The last asylum of civil and religious liberty would be closed. In process of time the representatives of the people would begin to contend for pre-eminence. With no power in the State sufficiently great to arbitrate between them, they would act and suffer for ages past. The dominant party would press down the less powerful with all the weight and cruelty of a jealous and trembling ascendancy. The wheel of fortune would throw sometimes one and sometimes the other into the seat of dominion.

The nation would become wearied of this succession of masters and spoilers, and then would come that which has been so often predicted and which has happened so frequently in other nations—the dominion of the soldier—the multiplication of the standing army—direct taxation instead of that vast support of the expenses of England. And instead of being a light among the nations—instead of standing a bulwark against every form of aggression upon man's natural liberty—instead of yielding as large a share of individual happiness as is possessed in any populous country in the world—instead of offering a fair sphere in which reforms may battle with prejudice, and glide into success, without violently shaking the fabric of society—instead of all this they should hasten to the fate of Tyre and Venice.

We hold it to be as certain as that the sun shines at noonday—that if by any violent change in the British Constitution an absolute power of governing the State was deferred to mere numerical preponderance, it would occasion the temporary ascendancy of principles entirely opposite to those by which England has grown from a small, despised, and even distracted kingdom into an empire upon which the sun never goes down. We may try to the utmost the theories of radicalism in a colonial sphere, for whatever bad consequences might arise they would probably only retard and not prevent the development of the colonies. We shall have ample leisure in future years and ages to amend our theories and correct our mistakes, but we must not allow ourselves to be misled by the examples of the world. Nothing that can be done to-day, however mischievous, will absolutely compromise the prospects of new and rising countries, where there is immense scope for every kind of enterprise, and for the spread of any amount of people. But we all desire to see England governed upon a different plan. A mistake made there—a serious change in the constitution may involve consequences most probably fatal. When once a country has risen to the strength and height of the British Empire, if it falls it falls to rise no more—there is no power by which its fragments can be collected and recombined. There is no act of statesmanship that can check its decay.

The revolutions which have transpired in France, and so often shocked the world, are to be attributed to the accumulated corruption of the last century. The storm the polluted atmosphere brought upon that country, swept away not only the evil that was there but the good—not only the abuses but the institutions with which they were associated. Everything was torn up by one tremendous whirlwind. Since that moment, nothing but brute force has for any length of time preserved Government in its seat, and this because it stands alone. There are no institutions about it—there is no fair distribution of power by which various interests corroborate, as well as restrain, each other.

We have been requested by Mr. J. G. Cohen to direct the attention of our readers to the fact that the *Adelaide*, from Melbourne, arrived at 10 a.m. The *Adelaide*, from Melbourne, arrives at 10 a.m. The *Adelaide*, from Melbourne, arrives at 10 a.m.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 24.—The telegraph is again out of order, and communication between Melbourne and Sydney has been interrupted for three days. By the way, there seems to be some kind of stupid difference between the telegraph departments here and that at Sydney. Each appears to be ever anxious to blame the other. If a break-down occurs, the present line officer seems to indulge in enjoyment at the discomfiture of the other. This is a pitiful feeling as an honest rivalry would be a manly one. If the blame were with the officials in Victoria for arousing such a spirit, they are the more culpable than would be those in Sydney under the same circumstances, because the Victorian line was in constant work so many months before the New South Wales line—the department established, and in an efficient state—the origin of the blame is a far more important matter than the quelling of a spirit of disaffection. The public suffer if it be maintained.

Our Ministerial friends are slow at coming to a crisis. Mr. Duffy is out, and Dr. Evans remains in his seat, but Ireland is still immovable, and Harter remains in his seat. A committee of the House of Representatives, which is believed to be more directly in the Government service than any other journal, inserts this morning that Mr. Ireland at once resigns. But will he? It is not probable that he will. He would be too good a man to go, and Ireland would be too good a man to go. The O'Shanassy Ministry lost both character and talent in larger things than this. A committee of the House of Representatives, which is believed to be more directly in the Government service than any other journal, inserts this morning that Mr. Ireland at once resigns. But will he? It is not probable that he will. He would be too good a man to go, and Ireland would be too good a man to go.

A number of citizens have initiated a movement of resistance against the enforcement of the new law, upon the ground that the work has been but partially and imperfectly carried out, and that all things general revenue. The police, however, are not likely to succeed, as the Government cannot be brought to pay even the slightest attention to the disgracing and dangerous state of the Police. The Police, however, are not likely to succeed, as the Government cannot be brought to pay even the slightest attention to the disgracing and dangerous state of the Police.

The annual meeting of the Sydney Female Refuge Association was held on Tuesday evening. The chair was taken by Sir William Denison, who, subsequently, on his Excellency being compelled, by indisposition, to retire, by the Bishop of Sydney. We regret to perceive from the report that the collection from the various churches, in support of this most admirable institution, have fallen considerably short of the expenditure. There is no society in the metropolis having a better claim to support, and we hope that the next annual meeting there will be a considerable increase in the number of the donors. No less than sixty-six unfortunate females were rescued from the hands of the past year through the operation of this society.

The foundation stone of a new Episcopal Church at Paddington, to be dedicated to St. Matthias, was laid on Thursday, by the Bishop of Sydney. Sir William Denison, who, subsequently, on his Excellency being compelled, by indisposition, to retire, by the Bishop of Sydney. We regret to perceive from the report that the collection from the various churches, in support of this most admirable institution, have fallen considerably short of the expenditure. There is no society in the metropolis having a better claim to support, and we hope that the next annual meeting there will be a considerable increase in the number of the donors. No less than sixty-six unfortunate females were rescued from the hands of the past year through the operation of this society.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY. Mr. J. G. COHEN—At the Bank Auction Room, 11 o'clock. O'Brien's, Butter, Tallow, and other goods. Mr. J. G. COHEN—At the Bank Auction Room, 11 o'clock. O'Brien's, Butter, Tallow, and other goods.

NOTES OF THE WEEK. Saturday, 26th March. This time is rapidly approaching when the present Legislative Assembly will be dissolved by the effluxion of time; and by the way in which business is being transacted, it is not unlikely that the Government will be dissolved by the effluxion of time; and by the way in which business is being transacted, it is not unlikely that the Government will be dissolved by the effluxion of time.

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National Library of Australia

Choice Wines.
WEDNESDAY, 30th March.
 Reserved Sale of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's remaining stock of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, &c.
 In consequence of the closing of their establishment at this port.
 To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Private Connoisseurs, Publicans, and others.
BOWDEN and THREKELD have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on **WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock**

The remaining stock of choice wines, spirits, &c., forming the stores of the Royal Mail Company, in consequence of the closing of their establishment at this port.

Terms at sale.

The King's Arms Inn, George-street.

For Positive Sale, to the Highest Bidder.
ON THURSDAY, March 31st.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, 31st March, at 11 o'clock, That substantial store, &c.

The premises known as the King's Arms Inn, George street North, immediately opposite the waterman's new mill race, at the south side of the Mariners Church, is now vacant. It is one of the best situated houses bounded on the north by a lane extending along the side and back of the premises into Arden street. The house is erected of stone in 12-inch courses, combining neatness with strength.

On the basement is a large room paved with water laid on, furnished with gas fittings, and drains cut through the solid rock. A large coal cellar for wines and beer opens out of the basement.

On the ground floor is a commodious bar fronting the street, fitted up with counters, gas and water pipes, shelving, &c. Adjoining it

In the hall is a staircase leading to the First Floor. From the whole extent of the first floor, there is a balcony of the front forming one drawing-room, and the balcony affords fine views from this room and the balcony are very pleasing. Over-looking the Cove, and shipping therein, as well as a good portion of the harbour in a north-east direction. The prevailing breeze from the quarter during the greater part of the year ensures health and comfort to the residents. On this floor, beside the drawing room, is one bedroom, and a large family dining-room.

On the Second Floor are five bedrooms, two in front, and three behind.

The apartments are all well lit, and of the best of the

BOWDEN and THREKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on **THURSDAY, the 31st March, at 11 o'clock**, Three building allotments, having each 22 feet to Calcutta-street, and 10 feet to the rear wall.

lots 8, 9, and 10 of the sub-division of McQuigan's block. The view of the harbour from this spot is truly beautiful, and not likely to be injured by the erection of other buildings. The land is near to Woodstock terrace, at that part of Caledonia-street, near to Elizabeth-street, nearly north of the residence of Mr. William Perry.

THE Auctioneers with intending purchasers to visit the spot, for they will be delighted with the beauty of the scenery. Call on the Auctioneers' salerooms, beginning 12 feet westward from Mr. James's residence.

Terms at sale.

Upper Paddington, South Head Road.

BOWDEN and THREKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on **THURSDAY, 31st March, at 11 o'clock.** A TOWN and COUNTRY house, with shop front, situated on the South Head Road, between the Colson Cottages and Jackson's general store, on a beautiful and healthy site, having unlimited views of the country for many miles around, varied by the pleasing sheet of water in the distance, known as the real Botany Bay, observable the whole of the year; the harbour all along to Cook's River. The House contains four rooms, not quite finished. The plot of land has 30 feet to the South Head Road, by 100 feet to the Colson Cottages, and is well fenced in, and a good well of water in the yard.

This is a good position for a carpenter, builder, or timber dealer.

Title satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

Town of Wollongong.

BOWDEN and **THRELKELD** are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 302, George-street, on **THURSDAY**, the 31st of March, at 1 o'clock,

Three allotments of land, in Church-street, between Burrell and Stewart streets; and two large allotments near Elliott's Family Hotel, having 165 feet to Corral-street.

LOT 1 has 55 feet frontage to Church-street, by a depth of 138 feet, between the properties of Mr. John Watt and Mr. K. Waldren.
 LOT 2 has the corner of Church and Stewart streets, having 55 feet to the former, and 138 feet to the latter.
 LOT 3 adjoins lot 2, having the same depth by 55 feet to Church-street.
 LOT 4 has 55 feet frontage to Corameral-street, extending to Elliott's Hotel on the north, to Barnard-street on the south, with a depth of 66 feet. This plot will be subdivided into suitable frontages, to suit purchasers, but not less than 25 feet.
 Terms at sale.

BOWDEN and THRELFIELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, March 31st, at 11 o'clock, A small farm and homestead, consisting of 12 acres of good land, fronting the waters of Hen and Chicken Bay, Parramatta River, about 8 miles from Sydney and 2 miles from the Sydney Railway Station. Seven acres of the land are cleared, stumped and sub-

divided into three well fenced cultivation paddocks, and a garden stocked with choice fruit trees and vines. The outside of the house is highly timbered, and could, at a very trifling cost, be cleared.

The other improvements consist of a neat weatherboard house, on stone foundations, containing verandah, 6 rooms, and pantry, with yard, well of good water, stable, shed, milking machine, pigsty, &c.

This tract is at a short distance from the Pottsville Road, at Netter's Inn, and forms as a whole one of the most desirable and favourably situated homesteads that has been offered for sale for some time past.

The situation is quite picturesque, and commands beautiful views of the surrounding country, and of the Pottsville hills, at the same time (as the property has an extensive

to the Bay, the luxuries of boating, fishing, and bathing can be enjoyed on the spot.

The land will be found all that could be wished; intending purchasers should be quick to seize the opportunity.

To market gardeners, dairymen, and others in search of small farm near Sydney, this sale affords a capital opportunity for securing one possessing great advantages.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

A valuable Premises in York-street, immediately adjoining the Synagogue on the north side, directly opposite the Police Office, and in the rear of the corner of Brett-street, at present occupied by Mr. Cory, solicitor, at a reduced rent of three pounds five shillings per week.

BOWDEN and THREKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 7th April, at 11 o'clock, **LOT 1.**—The premises briefly described above, 27 feet frontage to York-street, by a depth of 100 feet, bounded on the north by the premises by the Synagogue. The house is substantially erected of brick on a stone foundation, and well finished throughout. On the **HAS MENT STORY** is a kitchen and cellar, and a bathroom, and a room 12 feet by 12 feet. On the **GROUND FLOOR** the front room is 12 feet by 12 feet, and the room on the right is 12 feet by 12 feet.

on the FIRST FLOOR the drawing-room extends the whole length of the building in front, 35 feet 6 by 18 feet, and is a roomy, bright, airy space, with a view of the whole ensembles. Good yard, well enclosed, and water laid on. The front elevation of these premises displays much good taste, being elastic in design, attractive in effect, but easily in the erection.

The situation is so well adapted to be surpassed for professional gentlemen, usually engaged in practice at the Central Police Court, the accommodation being sufficient to allow the offices to be under the same roof with the private residence.

LOT 2—is a building allotment connected with the first lot, and is a building of 12 by 12 feet, with a small garden.

THE AUCTIONEERS desire to call the attention of persons in search of property for investment and to the sale of the above, being most centrally situated, and of a permanent character, always insuring tenants at a good rental.

Plan on view at the Mart.

Title satisfactory.

Terms at sale.

1550, the said land, together with the right of
 1551 tithes, and the right of the said lord of the
 1552 manor of King, in the parish of New
 1553 Wales, being allotment number eight, of
 1554 number eight, is bounded on the north by
 1555 bearing west two chains and six links, and
 1556 the north-east corner of allotment number
 1557 on the west by a line bearing north two
 1558 chains the north by two chains six links of the
 1559 the said manor of King, and on the south
 1560 by two chains of the said manor of King,
 1561 bearing south, to the north-east corner of
 1562 number seven, being the land sold as lot 69,
 1563

